

THURSDAY, November 19, 1863.

SOLDIERS' VOTE.

The following is the soldiers' vote for Fairfield county. It will be seen that Col. CONNELL in the district and county runs ahead of the ticket. The vote for State officers is much larger than for Senator and county officers, showing that many soldiers, perhaps for want of full tickets, voted only the State ticket. Vallandigham's majority in the county is 1121, which, by the soldier's vote, (433 majority for Brough) is reduced to 688:

GOVERNOR.	
Brough	463
Vallandigham	30
Brough's majority	
433	
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.	
Anderson	463
Pugh	30
Anderson's majority	
433	
AUDITOR OF STATE.	
Godman	463
Hubbard	29
Godman's majority	
434	
TREASURER OF STATE.	
Dorsey	463
Huapp	28
Dorsey's majority	
435	
BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.	
Barre	462
Heston	25
Barre's majority	
437	
SUPREME JUDGE.	
Hunter	462
Van Trump	26
Hunter's majority	
436	
State Senator.	
Connell	389
Wright	1
Connell's majority	
388	
Representative.	
Landen	385
Olds	2
Landen's majority	
383	
County Clerk.	
Noorse	373
Vandenmark	1
Noorse's majority	
372	
Probate Judge.	
Ashbrook	374
Leohar	3
Ashbrook's majority	
371	
County Treasurer.	
Davis	364
Beatty	2
Davis' majority	
362	
Recorder.	
McGrew	365
Fishbaugh	2
McGrew's majority	
363	
Commissioner.	
Leist	362
Provinger	2
Leist's majority	
360	
Surveyor.	
Flood	368
Hannum	2
Flood's majority	
366	
Infirmary Director.	
Meisse	363
Hite	2
Meisse's majority	
361	

THE SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY.

We commend to the attention of our readers, and especially to the ladies of the Soldiers' Aid Society of this county, the beautiful and touching letter on the subject of our sick and wounded soldiers and of the work of woman, published on our first page. It took the pen of the prose-poet and word-painter, BENJAMIN F. TAYLOR, of the *Chicago Journal*, the Charles LAMB of America, to show us how our brave soldiers suffer without murmuring, and what a work of love and mercy the women of the Soldiers Aid Society are doing. After reading the letter, every woman who has contributed to the Aid Society will rejoice, and will double her efforts to increase the blessings of the association.

Mr. Beecher in England.

On our first page will be found a description of the effect of Henry Ward Beecher's speech at Exeter Hall, London. The ovations to Mr. Beecher in England are among the significant things of the day. His victory over the secession mob at Liverpool, and his triumph at Exeter Hall, have removed all doubt, if any existed, of his greatness. The different Thurlow Weeds sent out by the Government to feel the British pulse have been comparative failures. But Mr. Beecher, who went at his own instance, like the man "fighting on his own hook" at the battle of Orleans, after a journey over the continent, returned to England, and with a power like Ithuriel's spear, touched the British people and made them spring up in their true shape. It is the testimony of even anti-war men in England, that the denomy of Mr. Beecher's speeches has been to promote, in the highest degree, international good-will.

GENERAL SHERMAN.

The *Louisville Journal* says: "No man in this country ever saw a more gallant leader in the field than Major General Wm. T. Sherman. Nor did Napoleon or Caesar."

THE GREAT COPPERHEAD CONSPIRACY.

The development since the election of a great Copperhead conspiracy, the object of which, it is claimed, was to separate the Northwest from the Federal Union, has excited considerable astonishment and indignation among the loyal people. The extent of the plot was not at first revealed. "A short time since, it will be remembered, the Democratic State School Commissioner, CATHART, with several rebel officers, and disloyal persons, were arrested and indicted for levying war against the United States, and giving aid and comfort to the enemy, by conspiring to release the rebel prisoners at Camp Chase, seize the arsenal at Columbus, take possession of the Penitentiary, release John Morgan and his officers, and to capture the gunboat Michigan. Since this another part of the plot, the right wing of the conspiracy, has been developed. Lord Lyons communicated to the Government information which he had received of the fitting out of an expedition in Canada, the object of which was to burn the vessels and cities on Lake Erie and to release the rebel prisoners on Johnson's Island. A dispatch from Washington asserts that Vallandigham was the ringleader of the conspiracy, and gives the following programme of intended operations: "It is understood here from Canada, that Vallandigham, James B. Clay, and Marshall Kane, had fully arranged for passing through the Welland Canal an armed steamer, whose mission was:—First—To open the prison doors for the rebels at Sandusky Bay. Second—To arm and equip these veterans, over 2,000 in number. Third—To seize as many propellers on Lake Erie as are needed, arm and man them. Fourth—To make Buffalo a heap of ashes, and our vessels in port charred skeletons. Fifth—To burn Cleveland. Sixth—To wipe out the commerce of Lake Erie. Seventh—To consume Detroit and effectually destroy the commerce and cities of the Lakes from Ogdensburg to Chicago at a blow."

Simultaneously with these developments came the assurances from Illinois that the Knights of the Golden Circle of that State are in the conspiracy, and the object of the whole plot was the overthrow of the State Governments and the separation of the North-west from the Union. The K. G. C.'s of the West were to be poured into Ohio in sufficient numbers to elect Vallandigham by the home vote, and his election was to be the signal for a general blow by the conspirators. Nothing, it is asserted, but the overwhelming demonstration of the people in favor of Brough and the Union prevented the revolution.

While some of the public journals affect to treat these developments with ridicule, the majority of them look up on the conspiracy as a serious and diabolical plot, happily nipped in the bud. The State and Federal authorities have had such information as to induce apprehension and cause prompt action. So much smoke is never seen without considerable fire. And the arrest of CATHART, a Democratic public officer, the fitting out of an expedition in Canada, doubtless under the direction of Vallandigham, and the complicity of the Knights of the Golden Circle, show what party is responsible, and complete the damning record of the Vallandigham party of the West. Those who voted with the Union party and against Vallandigham at the late election, may well congratulate themselves and their children upon that vote. Each man who so voted did as much on that day to preserve peace and security at home, to maintain the Federal Government, and to make the restoration of the Union possible, as ten men fighting against the rebels in arms.

TO BE TESTED.

The *Columbus Crisis* of last week says it understands that the constitutionality of the Soldiers voting law is to be tested in a number of counties. Judge Bartley has been retained in some of the cases.

The soldiers and the honest voters of the State will remember that a few weeks before the election, the party which is now denying the constitutionality of the law, sent an address to the soldiers, in which it claimed the credit of having originated the law and led to its enactment. If the party believed the law unconstitutional, it was dishonest and hypocritical in originating and advocating the passage of the law. If it believes the law constitutional, it is dishonest and hypocritical in attempting to set it aside because by this law it has been beaten in some of the counties. The miserable hypocrisy, dishonesty, and disloyalty of the Copperhead faction is apparent in every position it takes.

Columbus Express.

The *Columbus Express* is a new evening paper which takes the place of the *Capital City Fact*. It is a large paper, printed on new type, and gotten up in the neatest style. We notice, in the editorials, considerable ability displayed, and a straightforward and vigorous way of going at things.

Good for Perry County.

NEW LEXINGTON, O., Nov. 12.—The soldiers' vote changed this county from forty to eighty majority for the Union ticket. The whole Union ticket is elected.

OVERCOMING PREJUDICE.

We were among those who from the first believed that the war instead of proving a curse would prove a great blessing, and that instead of causing a final and total separation between the people of the two sections, it would lead to a permanent and more perfect Union. Before there could be a perfect Union there must be a oneness of interest and of character. There were prejudices, ill-founded distinctions, local institutions, parties based on sectional interests, &c., to be leveled down, and nothing but the iron hoofs and the juggernaut wheels of a great war could do this. There were Gordian knots which fifty millions of peaceful hands could not untie in a thousand years, but which a few strokes of the sword of war would unloose.

Those who watch the progress of the war and the daily indications from the South, must see how old prejudices are giving away and how the character of the Southern people is becoming assimilated to that of the Northern. A late article in the *Richmond Whig*, betokens the fact that the Southern people are becoming daily more and more like the people of the North, and says, "the triumph of the Yankees will be even more complete than if we had been subjugated by the sword. Our very souls will have been conquered." The *Macon Telegraph* relates that during the late tour of JEFFERSON DAVIS through the Confederacy, he stepped from the cars at Griswoldville, in Georgia, and took some forty negroes by the hand, giving to each a pleasant word. A thing for which Mr. BECKER, or Secretary CHASE would have been called "negro worshippers." "Sweet are the uses of adversity," upon the President of the Confederacy. "A touch of trouble makes the whole world kin." But the best illustration of the subject of this article which has come under our notice, is an extract from a speech delivered at a Union meeting at Little Rock, Arkansas, by W. W. FISHBACK, a member of the Convention which voted Arkansas out of the Union in 1861. It contains the highest compliment which a Southern man could pay to New England. He says, "in one sense of the word, they have no poor." What an announcement to make to the rest of the world! The following is the extract:

"I am a native of Virginia, and an old resident of this State. I have been one of you. The same direction has been given to my prejudices. I was taught to believe, and did believe, that everything manufactured in New England was made to cheat with; that the religion of the people was hypocrisy; that their touch was contamination;—Fellow citizens, I have seen New England and its people. I have been welcomed at the houses of the rich—an exile, without a decent coat to my back, or money in my pocket. I have always met the warmest Southern hospitality at the houses of the middle classes, and my fellow-citizens, in one sense of the word, they have no poor. I have walked with awe and a condemning conscience through the school houses found at every corner of a cross road. I saw her barren hills covered with plenty; I saw her sturdy sons—every one of them an educated man—hasten to shoulder their muskets and place themselves in the ranks of the defenders of their country; and I heard them make excuses for the South, much in the spirit that a kind elder brother would for their wild younger brother; and I discovered, as you have, that they are not cowards. And, fellow citizens, New England is a representative of the North. The speech was of nearly two hours length and the speaker concluded by saying that there was no power on earth or below it that could destroy this Government, for twenty millions of people like those of New England, have said, 'this Union must and shall be preserved.'"

WEIGHT TO THE BUSHEL.

Persons have lately inquired of us what number of pounds, of the different kinds of grain, fruit, &c., are required, under the new law, to the bushel. For the benefit of our readers, and especially for the benefit of the many farmers who read the *Gazette*, we publish below the section of the law giving the weights of which the bushel consists:

SEC. 1. Whenever the following articles are sold, and no special agreement as to the measure is made by the contracting parties; the bushel shall consist of the following weights:

Wheat	60 lbs
Rye	56 "
Corn, shelled	56 "
Corn, in ear	70 "
Oats	33 "
Clover seed	62 "
Timothy seed	45 "
Hemp seed	44 "
Millet seed	50 "
Buckwheat	50 "
Beans	60 "
Pens	60 "
Hominy	60 "
Irish Potatoes	60 "
Sweet Potatoes	50 "
Dried Peaches	35 "
Dried Apples	25 "
Flax seed	56 "
Barley	48 "
Malt	34 "
Hungarian grass seed	50 "

CONGRESS.

The *Cincinnati Gazette* says: The result of the election in Maryland is a decided emancipation victory. Four of the five Congressmen are radical emancipationists. Our last footings of the new Congress stood as follows:

Peace Democrats	74
Kentucky members	6
BLAIR of Missouri	1
Virginia, doubtful	3
Total	84
Administration at last count	90
Since elected from Maryland	4
West Virginia	3
Total	97

This gives a clear Administration majority of nine, without counting any of the Ky. members, or any one who is not certain to go into the Administration caucus. Delaware elects one member next Tuesday, and that one will be an Administration man. This will increase the majority to ten. Two, or perhaps three, and may be four of the Kentucky members would, we believe, vote for an Administration Speaker if necessary; and for a vigorous prosecution of the war they will all vote, as will also many of those classed as Democrats. Congress is entirely safe.

PERSONAL.—Capt. J. W. Stinchcomb, of the 17th O. V. I., is in the city, stopping at the American Hotel. The Captain was in the terrible fight of Chancellorsville, where his company was decimated. Gen. John Beatty, in whose brigade the gallant 17th was placed, speaks highly of the bravery and soldierly bearing of the Captain. He has been at his home in Lancaster on a short furlough and is on his way to rejoin his regiment.—*State Journal*.

CIRCLEVILLE, O., Nov. 17th, '63. Brough's majority in Pickaway county is 237. The soldiers' vote stood: Brough, 399; Vallandigham, 81. The Union State and county tickets have a majority of from 81 to 163.

Mr. Howell, Senator elect in the Atabula District, had only 9,725 majority on the home vote. He is bigly elected. The soldiers' vote won effect the result muchly.—*Dayton Journal*.

THE ARCHBISHOP AND THE DEMAGOGUES.

On our first page will be found an article from the *Catholic Telegraph* in reply to the so-called Democratic journals which have attacked Archbishop Purcell for voting an open Union ticket. Because the Archbishop of Cincinnati exercised the right of voting according to the dictates of his own judgment and conscience—a right which these demagogues claim to be in favor of extending to the most ignorant and degraded, whether native or foreign born, Catholic or Protestant,—simply for exercising this right, he must be attacked by a corrupt press and denounced as having departed from the usages of the Church and wrought for the triumph of his enemies.

In these attacks the demagogues assume that the present faction calling itself democratic is the Democratic party; and that Catholics are indebted to that party for the political rights they enjoy. Of this the *Telegraph* says, and we hope the statement will be remembered by all our Catholic readers, "Whatever of political rights the Catholics have enjoyed in this country they owe not to the Democratic party, or to the Republican party, but to the American people."

The *Chicago Times*, the *Dubuque Herald*, and other journals in the interest of the Copperhead party, claim that theirs is the only party willing to allow the Catholics their rights. On this point, Brownson, in the last number of his *Review*, shows that the great leaders of the Know Nothing party, and a majority of their followers, are now in the so-called Democratic party. An article which we find from the *Dubuque Times* shows that in 1853, Fernando Wood, the great New York Copperhead was elected Mayor of New York by the Know Nothings; that 1854, James Brooks, editor of the *New York Express*, a leading Copperhead organ, espoused the Know Nothing cause, abused the Catholics, opposed Fremont because he was a Catholic, and kept standing in its columns the words—"Americans, vote down Popery, or it will vote you down"; and that Millard Fillmore, who is now identified with the Copperhead party, was the Know Nothing candidate for President in 1856.

He had heard there was a dread among many laboring men, that if slaves were liberated, they would come to our Northern cities, and displace thousands of honest, hard-working white men. For himself he did not anticipate any such result. In his opinion, it was impossible. He had always wished to see every man, no matter what his color, free. [Prolonged applause.] The Catholic church has ever been the friend of human freedom. It was Christ's mission to set men free, and Christian people disregard his precepts and example, when they seek to uphold or perpetuate involuntary human servitude.

The Canadian Conspiracy to Release the Prisoners on Johnson's Island and Burn the Lake Cities.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—The facts contained in the dispatch sent from Washington with regard to the rebel prisoners on Johnson's Island, were obtained from official sources, but since then additional information, authentic in its character, has been obtained, by which it appears the Governor General of Canada has given notice, through Lord Lyons, to the Secretary of State, of rebel plots, hatched in Canada, to deliver prisoners on Johnson's Island, in Lake Erie, and burn Buffalo and Ogdensburg.

Adequate measures to defeat the nefarious scheme have been adopted. The comity and good faith of the British authorities are highly appreciated. It is not apprehended that anything serious will grow out of the affair, as the Government was not unprepared for the disclosures that were made.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

TORONTO, C. W., November 14.—The *Advertiser*, a secession paper, today admits the failure of the rebel plot, and says the Confederate Government fitted out the steamer R. E. Lee, from Wilmington to Halifax with a cargo, to furnish funds. 36 officers and 300 men were to come overland, to a general rendezvous. Their intention was to surprise the Federal garrison at Johnson's Island, liberate the prisoners there, and convey them to Canada. Their orders were not to violate British neutrality, only to rescue 2000 valuable lives from such wretched quarters, which were designed to kill by slow degrees.

BUFFALO, Nov. 14.—General Dix and staff have arrived here, and are in consultation with authorities.

The *World's* special from Buffalo says: "Attorney General McDonald is here, and brings information which shows the seriousness of the plot."

Lord Lyons received information of the scheme from a citizen of Baltimore, two months ago. It appears that a number of secessionists were to take passage on the Chicago and Ogdensburg propellers and seize them; then intercept the Detroit and Buffalo steamers, and threaten Ogdensburg and Buffalo. They were to have been aided by emissaries in Buffalo, who were to fire the city in several places. The Canadian Ministry has taken ample measures of prevention. There are fifteen thousand secessionists in Canada.

OHIO ELECTION.

The reported official vote of Ohio, without that of the soldiers, foot up: Brough, 247,216; Vallandigham, 185,464. Brough's majority, 61,752.

President Lincoln received in the State 231,610 votes, the largest vote ever given to any candidate in Ohio until this election, when Gov. Brough received 155,906 votes more than did Lincoln.

Taking the vote for Auditor of State as the vote for "the tickets," as that was uninfluenced by personal considerations, we find that Brough ran ahead 329; Vallandigham behind 3,106. The total "home vote" for State Auditor was 435,427, which is only 7,014 less than that given at the late Presidential election.—*Zanesville Courier*.

Archbishop Purcell Rebukes his Copperhead Defenders.

Since the election, the Copperheads have been abusing Archbishop Purcell, for exercising his right of suffrage as a citizen. Because he preferred voting for a patriot against a traitor, the so-called Democratic papers and politicians have denounced him with all the malignity of their partisan vituperation. At Mozart Hall, Sunday night, the Archbishop chose to allude to the subject, and expressed himself earnestly in behalf of his Government. The Commercial says:

"Archbishop Purcell modestly yet pointedly answered his accusers, and with open and manly candor, vindicated his right and duty to vote as his conscience dictated. He followed the defense with an unreserved declaration of his opposition to the division of the country, under any circumstances, and closed by recording his belief that slavery is an unchristian evil, opposed to the growth and glory of a Republican country."

He had voted against the Democratic ticket, not because he desired to wound the Democrats of his acquaintance, nor because he desired to propitiate their opponents, but because the attempted withdrawal of Ohio soldiers in the field—with Rosecrans—would ensue, and that the State of Ohio would be tossed with revolutionary opposition to the war policy. He feared that raids would be invited, the parallel of which might be found in Quantrell's barbarous and inhuman invasion of Kansas. "This may all have been fancy," said he, "but it was my honest opinion, and who, in God's name, could ask me to vote for the inauguration of such anarchy and such atrocity." [Applause.]

We cannot have a divided empire. [Immense applause.] Mr. Pugh said to him the other day, that the Southern people would consent to permit our steamboats to traverse the Mississippi, but that they would never trade with us, and it would be vain for us to endeavor to make them strike hands with us as of old. He (Archbishop P.) could see no argument in this. The question was one of right, not of expediency, and for one, he was determined to work for and pray for the right, until, with God's blessing, it was established in all its beneficence. [Applause.]

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Army Correspondence.

BRIDGEPORT, Ala., Oct. 4th, '63. MY DEAR PARENTS:—You will notice by the heading of this letter that we are in Alabama. We left Chattanooga, Tenn., last Sunday morning one week ago. The night previous to leaving Chattanooga we received orders to be ready to leave at a moment's notice, and drew rations for three days I was up all night issuing rations and preparing for this move. We left at 2 o'clock Sunday morning. Our orders were to leave every tent standing and to take none along. The night was dark as pitch and the road was knee deep in mud. We crossed the Tennessee on the pontoon bridge and jogged along at an awful rate. I don't suppose there was a mud hole in the road but what it was my luck to fall into. Through swamps and bogs, over corduroy roads, through miry fields, the long dark columns urged on. No time to stop and look for chuck holes. You had to plunge right in at the imminent risk of being lost forever to the outer world in the treacherous soil. Flop would go a man before you on his face in the mud; here another at your side, and back of you another. We marched on without rest till we reached the top of the mountain, about seven miles from Chattanooga. A halt was ordered by General Palmer, and we stopped and cooked our breakfast. Our marching now was on the top of a high mountain ridge, and slow and easy. We went up and down hills, and crossed a large mountain, one of the largest of the Cumberland range in Tennessee. We left the mountain and struck the Sequatchie Valley—one of the richest valleys in the State. While on Sand Mountain Ridge we traveled for miles along the brow of the mountain. The views were magnificent.

Way down in the valley just below your feet is the beautiful Sequatchie Valley stretched for miles. Opposite you, about 15 miles distant, but so short the distance seemed that it appeared as if you could throw a stone across, extends another range of mountains, equal in height and running out of sight in the far distance. Scattered over the valley were the white tents of numerous camps looking like a sail when seen about five miles out at sea. Houses appeared like specks; long wagon trains stretching for miles through the valley seemed like minute moving animals. So small they seemed that you had to observe very closely to detect whether they were moving or stationary. A beautiful river ran in winding course through the valley and its glistening waters appeared like those of a mirror. About the centre of the valley could be seen what appeared to me like a mound thickly covered with wood, but what was in reality a high mountain, small though in comparison to the one I was on. The prospect was enchanting. It impressed one with a feeling somewhat elevated.

October 28th we reached Shell Mound Station, crossing the Tennessee river on a pontoon bridge. Shell Mound is a natural phenomenon, not the name, but the place. Dig where you will in the soil and you will shovel up hundreds and thousands of shells, from the large mussel shell to the small seashore shell. From the banks of the Tennessee up into the mountains you will find them. Wonder if Agassiz has heard of Shell Mound?

About three-fourths of a mile from the banks of the Tennessee runs a range of the Cumberland mountains; a cave fifteen miles in length extends through them. Saltpetre in almost inexhaustible quantities is found in it. The rebels hung most tenaciously to the place and were mining the nitre to the day of our taking possession. They got about 2,000 lbs a day from it. The entrance to the cave is about 300 feet and 100 feet in height. The most peculiar feature of the cave is a lake, fathomless in depth, and extending 13 miles under the mountain. You go into the cave about a half a mile before you see the lake. Several canoes are on the lake, and taking a torch you can row around over the infernal regions as much as you wish. The lake has an outlet from the mountain and forms a stream as large as Hocking river. The second day after reaching Shell Mound we went on picket. As usual it commenced raining and continued for 12 hours. With no shelter and no gum blanket (I lost my gum) I got wringing wet. We were not relieved when we ought to have been, so we had to stay 12 hours longer. We cut down several trees and built such a rousing fire that you could see it for three miles. Our clothes were soon dried and we felt comfortable. Having no tents the next day, we (70 of us) procured a pontoon boat and rowed about two miles down the river to procure lumber. We worked hard about six hours carrying lumber and loading the boat. It was dusk when we arrived in camp, or rather rowed to the wharf, and were a little mortified to find that our labor was all for nothing. We were going to leave the next morning. We left Shell Mound Station yesterday (November 3d), and marched to Bridgeport, where we now are camped, with a prospect of staying several months. Bridgeport is the name of a "once-used-to-be-town," but now no more.

What has become of it I don't know. It is an important military place. It is the present terminus of the railroad. So you see we have at last got hold of the best end of the "Cracker Line." We have been without tents of any description since the 25th of October. However in a day or so we shall have tents (new ones), and then we will be comfortable.

Our Division is now scattered along the Tennessee river, and it will be but a short time till the railroad will be in working order to Chattanooga. Our Brigade only is camped here guarding the place. Well, I think it is about time that the First Brigade was relieved from its arduous position. Ever since we have been in the Brigade—(14 months)—it has been in the extreme front.

CHAS. E. RECK,
1st Brig. 1st Div., 4th Army Corp.,
30th Regt O. V. I.

RECRUITING IN OHIO—CORRESPONDENCE.

[Copy.]
THE STATE OF OHIO, EX. DEPT.,
COLUMBUS, Sep. 18, 1863.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War
Washington D. C.:

DEAR SIR:—The generous bounties now offered by the Government will, I doubt not, greatly stimulate recruiting, but without the order I am about to ask for, I fear the old regiments now in the field will be but little benefited by it.—To insure success in recruiting, the officer engaged in the work must have his commission to earn; this not only stimulates him, but it also enlists his friends in the work.